



ALEXANDRIA:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1858.

We begin to hear now from various quarters of the ravages of insects upon the growing wheat. The late heavy rains have been injurious in many places. The hail storms have utterly destroyed many fields of wheat. Fears are entertained that the late splendid prospect will not be realized at the harvest. The Fredericksburg Herald says that it hears of no chinch bug about there yet, "but if we have one or two more hail-storms, each bug must come with a large knapsack on his back filled with food, or run the risk of starving, as we shall have precious little wheat left for him to harvest."

We are indebted to Capt. John A. Masters for files of Bermuda papers to the 12th inst. The shipping of potatoes, onions, and tomatoes continues to go on briskly. The export of potatoes to date, was 13,888 barrels. The quantity of onions shipped, was 137,000 lbs., and the quantity of tomatoes 1,000 boxes. Admiral and Lady Stewart gave a grand ball to over three hundred persons on the night of the 11th inst. Dr. Kees, principal naval medical officer of the Islands, had left on leave for the benefit of his health. Capt. Joseph Masters had sailed in the Pearl for the West Indies.

The Judges in Virginia are ruling against the farmers who claim damages from Railroad Companies, for loss of cattle, (killed by Locomotives), left in an open field, through which the Railroads run. The Fredericksburg Herald says, "the enhanced value of land contiguous to Railroads, the convenience to the planter, and the damages awarded him in the construction of the road through his premises, certainly justifies him in going to the expense of fencing in his property so situated."

The Leesburg Washingtonian says, in reference to the case of a slave, recently before the County Court of Loudoun, charged with committing a rape on a slave woman, which has been already noticed, that the Court was clearly of opinion that such violation of a slave was a gross offence—but that it was not a felony, nor punishable with death—that it was cognizable by a single justice, and not by five. The slave referred to, was sold by his master, at once.

No actual business was transacted by the House of Representatives on Friday last. Motions to take up the private calendar were negative, and the whole sitting was spent in fruitless motions to consider the question of admitting the two members from Minnesota. Only a few days of the session remain, and several of the annual appropriation bills are yet to be considered. A prolongation of the session begins to be more and more talked of.

Almost by general consent, it would seem, "Southern Commercial Conventions," similar to the one last held, are talked in Virginia. A wish is expressed in all quarters that there should be "an end of these things." Regrets are expressed by many that Virginia was represented at all by any of her citizens in the late convention at Montgomery.

A telegraphic despatch from New York, says that "several parties who composed the firm of Messrs. Swan & Co., have been arrested there, and at Augusta, Ga., for carrying on a bogus lottery scheme. Bail to the amount of \$10,000 was required in each case. It is said that the receipts of the concern amount to \$150,000 per week."

The St. Louis Leader, under the editorial management of Edward Wm. Johnston, esq., has been discontinued. Mr. Johnston contemplates abandoning editorial life, and will spend the ensuing season in the interior of Kentucky. He is a gentleman of great literary requirements.

Mr. J. R. Thompson, a lawyer of Springfield, Ill., left Philadelphia for Baltimore on the 10th of March. Nothing whatever has since been heard of him, though the most diligent enquiries have been made, and his parents are in great distress.

Young Weaver, of Baltimore, recently tried in New Castle, Delaware, for the murder of a fellow student, at the Delaware College, has been acquitted. The verdict of acquittal was received with shouts and cheers by the bystanders.

The whole of Madame de Montijo's debts have been generously paid by the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty, in the name of the Empress Eugenie, has just made the purchase for her of a beautiful chateau and estate close to Seville.

Among the passengers who sailed from New York on Thursday in the steamer Star of the West, was the Rev. Bishop Scott, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who goes to the Pacific on official business.

Dispatches from Fort Leavenworth, say that Brigham Young has resigned the Governorship of Utah. He was removed long ago!

The difficulty between Mr. O. Jennings Wise and Mr. B. Douglas, of Richmond, has been adjusted.

Business at New Orleans is now dull, and the business season is regarded as nearly over.

An inquiry into the matter of the seizure of the bark Adriatic, in the port of Marseilles, is about to be requested by Congress.

Capt. Phillips, leader of a gang called the Thugs, has been murdered in New Orleans.

Col. J. J. Farran has been appointed Postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio.

William M. Wadley, esq., general superintendent of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad Company, left New Orleans at 4 o'clock, a. m., on Monday morning, lost three-and-a-half hours en route, by the transaction of business, and arrived in Washington at 2 p. m., on Friday—making the time between the two cities, four days and ten hours. Mr. Wadley could have departed from New Orleans three hours later and accomplished the journey at the same hour he reached Washington. This great speed furnishes some idea of the shortening in time between the capital of the country and the extreme Southwest, which will be effected when the railroad connexion shall have been completed. He travelled through this remarkable speed by the railroads above mentioned and the Southwestern Virginia and Tennessee lines.

A letter of the latest date from Havana, (May 15th) says:—"The commander of the British war steamer Syrix is assuming considerable jurisdiction in the waters and upon the shore of Cuba. A few days since he ordered a detachment of marines on shore at a small port to the eastward, with instructions to search sundry plantations from eight to fifteen miles interior from the point of landing, giving as an excuse that he had suspicion of a cargo of negroes having been landed in the vicinity, which he wished to seize, &c. No negroes had been landed in that part of the country. General Concha has caused the captain of the district where the landing was effected, to be brought to Havana in irons, to account for his conduct in not preventing it by force of arms. The impudence of the Syrix representative of the gun-boat fleet will not be endured by the Government of Cuba."

The late Charles McKim, of Cincinnati, bequeathed a handsome sum to the city of Cincinnati, for the foundation of Free Colleges for Orphans. A portion of the property so devised lies in Louisiana. The tutor of Mr. McKim's children, in New Orleans, on the 6th inst., filed a petition in the Second District Court against the non-resident heirs, to restrain them from effecting a partition of the property located in Louisiana. It is held by the petitioner, that the city of Cincinnati, as a foreign corporation, is incapacitated to take property situated in Louisiana for any purpose whatever, and that the bequest is contrary to the laws of the latter. It appears, moreover, that Cincinnati cannot take the property situated in Ohio, (which constitutes the bulk of the bequest,) for want of constitutional capacity.

Amos G. Phelps, esq., the eminent New York merchant, who died a few days ago, was a member of nearly a dozen Christian or benevolent institutions, and an actual promoter of many others, to which he contributed liberally. Only on Monday of last week, he subscribed \$500 a year for several years towards the support of Rev. Dr. Riggs (late missionary to Turkey) as Professor of Oriental Languages in Union Theological Seminary. Two or three years ago he fitted up and furnished \$15,000 in the same seminary for theological students. For several years past he has given \$1,000 a year to the American Board of Missions, and \$500 a year to the Southern Aid Society from its origin until now.

The State of Pennsylvania has completed the sale of all her canals. On Thursday, Governor Packer, Judge Knox, the Attorney General of the State, Mr. Moorhead, President of the Senary and Erie Railroad Company, Mr. Gihlons, the Solicitor of the Company, met in the Executive Chamber, at Harrisburg, and consummated the sale. The securities were given, the deeds executed and delivered, and the Governor has issued his proclamation announcing the transfer of all the public works of the State to the Senary and Erie Railroad Company.

The prospects of the New York Inebriate Asylum are looking up. At a meeting of its Trustees held in the city of New York on Wednesday, the report of the locating committee was unanimously adopted, which fixes Binghamton, the capital of Broome county, as the site of the Asylum; the citizens of that town having presented to the institution a donation of two hundred and fifty acres of land in Binghamton, valued at \$25,000.

Mr. Ocasanyan has been appointed and confirmed as United States Consul at Constantinople—a post now held, *ad interim*, by Mr. Brown, the dragoman of the legation at Constantinople.

The steamers from the South are coming to New York more crowded than ever. They seem to have an impression that the season is to be a sickly one along the gulf coast, and hence the stampede North. The Black Warrior brought nearly 500 passengers, that is to say about 100 more than she can comfortably accommodate.

Emigration, which has languished since the panic, begins to manifest symptoms of improvement. Two thousand arrivals took place at New York on Tuesday last. According to the weekly statement of Superintendent Kennedy 1,713 emigrants arrived last week, making a total of 18,122 since the first of January.

The foreign exports from Baltimore for the week ending with Thursday, amounted in value to \$215,014, against \$405,868 for the same week last year. Included in the exports were 18,362 barrels of flour, 5,760 barrels of wheat, 3,104 barrels of corn meal, 29,292 bushels of corn, and 118 hogheads of tobacco.

According to the last news, the French government has resolved to present to Professor Morse the sum of four hundred thousand francs (eighty thousand dollars) as a recognition of his invention of the electric telegraph system which is used in that empire. This is a generous act, and highly creditable to the French government.

The New Orleans Delta of the 15th inst. says:—Recent accounts from above, represent the river as falling all the way down from Memphis to this city, not rapidly, to be sure, yet surely and perceptibly, and we think we can safely congratulate our readers on their escape from apprehended danger.

The Union states that the aggregate amount of tolls received at the various offices of collection on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, for the month of April, is a fraction less than \$19,000. The revenues for May, but for the late accident to dam No. 4, would have shown a handsome increase.

The future Queen of Portugal is to arrive in England from Ostend, to be the guest of the British Queen for some days. The Princess will be accompanied by her father and mother, and will be escorted on the part of the King of Portugal by his representative.

The Storm in King George County.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. On Friday and Saturday afternoons, the 14th and 15th, we had terrific storms of wind and rain, which blew down chimneys, and nearly unroofed the house of Mr. J. T. Washington, at Albion; blew down the barn of Mrs. Stuart, at Liberty; carried away Mill dams, and did other very great injury. The grand finale was, however, the following Tuesday. A severe hail storm arose in the direction of Fredericksburg, doing damage below that place, on the lower side of the Rappahannock, and crossing the river about "Hagley," damaged Mr. J. G. Tallaferra and others about there. It increased in severity below, and laid waste an utterly destroyed the wheat fields of Dr. Rabb, E. T. Taylor, Bladen Taylor, the Chickentons, Taylors, Mrs. Charles Taylor, Fielding Lewis, and extending as far down as "The Cliffs." It has been the most destructive and desolating storm ever remembered in this county. Col. E. T. estimates his loss at \$5,000 of \$4,000, as a field likely to have yielded 4,000 bushels, cannot be now reaped and more than 100 bushels saved. The overseer at Oaken Brow (Mrs. C. Taylor's) thinks the entire field will not now yield one bushel. The lands in the Rappahannock Valley now present a distressing aspect, and Fredericksburg looks like a city of the dead. This information may form an item, and is at your service. The crops upon the Potomac, in King George, have been uninjured by storms; but no much rain and cold weather gives the wheat a sickly and yellow appearance. Corn cannot grow, and we want hot suns. T. Chatterton, May 21st.

The Hail Storm of the 14th.

In the Herald of Wednesday, we advertised in brief terms to this storm, (the second,) of which we had only had a fragmentary report, doing little or no injury whatever in Fredericksburg. Outside of the Corporation, however, its fury told with dire effect, destroying milldams, fences, and laying waste clover fields, desolating the growing wheat, and injuring whatever came in its way.

The storm came from about the same quarter as that of July 1st, 1857—the North-West. We hear of its desolation as far down the Rappahannock River as Westmoreland Court House, where Mr. Carter's wheat crop was destroyed, and others shared a like fate. In Spotsylvania it is represented to have been even more terrific than the storm of Saturday last. Mr. May's mill dam was swept away, and large numbers of persons detained in town over night, being unable to leave for Caroline and their homes in this county. Between town and Massaponix Run, on the road to the Court House, the following persons may be named as having either lost their entire wheat crop, or had it terribly ravaged by the hail:—H. M. Wyatt, William M. Westmoreland, Mr. Houseworth, Benjamin Temple, John Humphreys, Samuel Alsop, and Benj. Lovell.—Mr. A. N. Bernard, near town, had his crop devastated. Near the old road are the farms of R. Hildner, Edward Frazier, and others, whose wheat was destroyed, and much of their timber blown down. In Stafford, the following gentlemen are among the sufferers: Dr. Morson, Henry Fitzhugh, and others.

In Westmoreland, the storm was very destructive. We also hear that the hail did much damage in the neighborhood of King George Court House.

The hail fell the size of hen eggs. Nearly one thousand panes of glass were broken in the small village of Oak Grove, Va. The hail storm of Saturday last, and that of Tuesday, have injured to an extent that will be seriously felt in the trade of Fredericksburg. It is a calamity the like of which happens not more than once in a generation, and must be submitted to with the resignation and fortitude of brave hearts.—*Fred. Herald.*

Legal Decision.

The Chancery cause of Michie's executors vs. Michie and others, in which some \$10,000 were involved, and which turned upon a very interesting law point, was decided by the last term of the Albemarle Circuit Court, by Judge Field, after hearing able arguments from Messrs. Green, of Richmond, and Lewis & Sneed, of Charlottesville. About fifteen years ago, David Michie died, in this county, possessed of a very large personal and real estate, which his will provided should be distributed, at the death of his widow, amongst his heirs at law in conformity with our statute of descent; provided, however, that none of his relatives should take one cent of his property, who should take one cent of his property from a suit which had been decided against him many years prior in the county of Louisa, and which he always considered as an unjust claim. Before his death, and before the contents of his will were known, the guardian of one of his heirs at law had, it was said, received for his ward the sum of seventeen dollars and a few cents, which was her share of the amount recovered of David Michie in the Louisa suit. With the exception, however, of a charge in the book of the executor of the Louisa suit, that he had paid the guardian of the young lady, there was no evidence whatever that she had ever received any portion of the money received of David Michie in that suit.

The Judge decided that, if it had been properly made out that the young lady or her guardian had received the seventeen dollars, her claim to an interest in the estate of David Michie would have been completely barred; but as no such evidence appeared in the papers, she was properly entitled to her distributive share of the estate, which amounted to a little over ten thousand dollars.—*Charlottesville Ad.*

Clark County, Va.

Many cases of much interest arose in our Court at the last term; among them, one in relation to the Washington Fire Insurance Company, against members of the Company for their premium bonds. The party defendants demanded the payment on the ground, in this particular case, that the Policy of the Company, taken out by them, had been returned to the Company with a request to return to the parties their bonds; which request had not been noticed; and also on the ground of alleged insolvency and evasion. Evidence established that the Company had been established since 1834, and that its charter existed over the same period. On the contrary it was shown that they were not prompt pay in regard to their liabilities. The contract was viewed by some as an unequal one, without mutuality and reciprocity, inasmuch as payment or compliance could be exacted of one party and not of the other.—The decision, so far, by jury, has been against the Company.

Mr. Maddox during the last Court fully sustained all that was anticipated of him by his friends in the way of an elegant table and agreeable house in every way. There can be no doubt about the success of Mr. Maddox, if he keeps on as he has begun, and there is every reason to believe he will.—The County of Clarke demands a hotel of the first order, and one of that sort Mr. Maddox seems inclined to establish.

On Saturday night, of the 15th, the West House of Mr. J. B. Norris was broken open by rogues, partly by the use of an auger and partly by an iron bar, and thirty very large and valuable pieces of meat abstracted.—*Clarke Journal.*

Virginia Items.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fredericksburg and Valley Plank Road Company, was held at the Court House in Fredericksburg on Wednesday. The reports of the President and Secretary having been read and received, R. B. May was unanimously elected President; Jas. McGuire, Secretary and Treasurer, and Landon J. Hoffman and Sanford Chancellor, directors. The Fredericksburg News says: "From the report of the President we learn that the debts which hung over the Company at the time of completing the road have in a great measure absorbed the current means, which might otherwise have been applied to sustaining a better condition of repairs than has been practicable under the continuing demands upon the Company. Those debts having been nearly paid, the Directors are of the opinion that the Company may be able to keep up the lower portion of the line (between the Junction and Fredericksburg) and the Branch Road, for some years to come."

The Fredericksburg Recorder says:—"Along the old mine road in this county, and the line of the Rappahannock, in Caroline, the ravages of Tuesday's storm are represented as fearful, being more terrible than those of Saturday. Messrs. Ben. Temple Humphries, A. H. Bernard and John L. May are said to have lost their entire wheat and corn crops—besides sustaining other serious injuries. Since Saturday morning not less than seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars worth of property in this immediate neighborhood has been destroyed by hail."

Mrs. Miller was tried in Albemarle Court last week for concealing stolen goods in her house, knowing them to be stolen, found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. Many of the citizens, believing that she was merely the dupe of another person, and feeling great sympathy for her, have sent a petition to the Governor asking him to pardon her. It is a rare circumstance that a white woman is sent to the Penitentiary in Virginia.

A dead child was discovered in a quarry on Mr. Franklin Jordan's farm, about 34 miles below Orange Court House, on Wednesday last. Suspicion rested upon a woman, belonging to Mr. Andrew Grymes. The woman was sent for, and on being questioned made a full confession, stating that the child was here, and that she had thrown it in the place where it was found. She is now confined in jail.

The Winchester Republican says:—"The negro boys poisoned with sugar of lead, in the same act that killed two colored women of James Keenan, have recovered from its effects. The boy who administered the poison was sold and sent South, but not before he confessed that he had been instigated by his father, a free negro, still in this town.—The matter seriously demands investigation."

The Albemarle Circuit Court adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of only eight days. But little civil business, if we except the Chancery docket, was disposed of, the business not being prepared. The same was the case in regard to the criminal docket, as manifested at the late Circuit Court of Louisa and Fluvanna, where not a single jury case was decided during the whole term.

The oration before the Columbian Society at the University, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., (says the Charlottesville Jeffersonian,) was delivered by Mr. W. W. Bird, of Washington, D. C. The whole tenor of this oration was to impress upon the minds of his fellow students the necessity of doing justice to themselves and the University, by performing their duties faithfully.

The Orange County Chronicle says:—"We are pleased to notice that our village is brushing up. The spirit of enterprise is abroad on the retail or small order. Better this than nothing. During the last few months quite a number of improvements have taken place, which add greatly to the appearance of the localities in which they have been made."

It is contemplated to have the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad completed to Leesburg by next winter. The Romney Argus says this important work "is justly regarded as the great object of accomplishment in regard to the county interests of Hampshire, and the same may be said of every other county along the line of the road."

At Dumfries, Va., on Thursday morning, Charles, (about 8 years old) son of Wm. C. Merchant, esq., while visiting his cousin, dressed himself in a hoop skirt, and while amusing himself with the little girls, the skirts caught fire, and before it could be put out, the little fellow was so severely burned that he died in a few hours.

The "dog catchers" were out at Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, and succeeded in capturing an innumerable number of dogs. The captives were taken to a suburban locality known as "horse-heaven," about twilight, and exterminated *a la butcher style*—striking on the head with an axe.

The Martinsburg Republican says: "At the spring term of the Circuit Court for this county, James J. James obtained a verdict against the Mutual Insurance Company of Berkeley county, to the amount of \$2,375 and costs. The insurance was on property destroyed by fire."

About two thousand dollars have been subscribed already for the erection of a new and commodious African Methodist church in Winchester; on the site of the present building, which is much too small to accommodate a large and constantly increasing congregation.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors, on the part of the Stockholders, for the Valley Bank at Leesburg, for the present year:—John Janney, William H. Gray, Henry T. Harrison, and Thomas P. Knox.

The ladies of Orange Court House, will hold a Fair in the basement story of the new Baptist Church, on this day, (Court day). They are making great preparations, and we are inclined to believe that all who come will have a pleasant time.

The Hygeia Hotel at Old Point, Va., will be opened early next month for the reception of visitors, and we hope the proprietor may have a full house from the commencement of the season.

It should be borne in mind that the late Legislature so amended the election laws of the Commonwealth as to forbid the election of more than one constable in any magisterial district.

James Davis (son of Richard) committed suicide by hanging himself, at his residence near Nortonville, in Albemarle county, last week. No motive has as yet been discovered for the deed.

We learn that Horace D. Tryman, of Madison County, has received and accepted the appointment to West Point, from the 6th Congressional District.

Lord Napier and family spent several days of last week at Castle Hill, the residence of the Hon. William C. Rives, in Albemarle.

Wm. A. Stephen, Land Agent, has recently sold for \$1,400, that tract of land in Spotsylvania county, containing 120 acres, formerly belonging to Mr. C. C. Bailey, but more recently owned by J. H. Bates, esq.

An order was received at the Norfolk Navy Yard last week, to discharge all the workmen employed in the yard and dock department. This will throw a large number of men out of employment.

C. B. Boughton's wheat near Centre Cross P. O., Essex, it is said, will be ready for harvest 1st of June. Those who wish to obtain seed had better apply at once.

On last Sunday morning, eight additions, three by certificate and five by profession, were made to the Presbyterian church in Fredericksburg, Rev. A. A. Dodge, pastor.

The Mad Stone.
We have in our community, in the possession of the Misses King, one of the most remarkable stones, and which has effected a multitude of cures of hydrophobia. This mad stone resembles in form the kernel of an almond, is 1 of an inch long and 1 of an inch thick; one of the principal sides is convex and the other flat. Its color approaches jet black, with the appearance of a slight greenish tinge. In hardness, texture and lustre it resembles canal coal. It was brought about fifty years ago by the uncle of the estimable ladies in whose possession it now is from Hindustan, a country whose jungles are not unfrequently the seat of suffering themselves to be bitten by venomous reptiles, and immediately thereafter extract the virus by some infallible antidote in their possession.

Hundreds of persons bitten by dogs known to have been rabid, are represented as having experienced the wonderful healing powers of this mad stone. In only a single instance has it ever failed to accomplish a perfect cure. (2) One of these persons, Mr. Henry Goddin, of Church Hill, was bitten by a dog which attacked at the same time several animals; he was the first object assailed by the rabid creature; he was bitten in the face, and his face covered with the saliva. An immediate application of the mad stone was made, and he escaped the dreaded disease. This was sixteen years ago. The animals bitten by the same dog died.

We think it would be for the benefit of humanity in the relief of some of the greatest scourges of humanity, and we think it likely that the ladies into whose possession it has fallen would be willing to dispose of it, both on account of their convenience and the general good. The application of the remedy must be made, it is said, within nine days after the person has been bitten, as the expiration of a longer period renders doubtful its prophylactic powers. We understand that the manner of application is as follows:—Be fore applying the stone to the wounds they are dressed every two hours with freshly made meal or bread and milk poultices for eight or ten hours, when the most inflamed or sore part is packed with or saturated with meal, and after the mad stone has been suffered to remain a few minutes in warm water, and has been thoroughly cleansed, it is applied. If it adhere firmly to the punctured portion of the wound, the presence of virus is deemed conclusive. It is removed occasionally, washed clean in warm water and soap, and then applied again and again until it ceases to adhere, when all the poison is supposed to be extracted.

One will cease to stick to the bitten parts. In the meantime, the patients are required daily to take moderate doses of salts, and are confined rigidly to a diet of bread and fresh milk.

We have seen a learned dissertation on this mad stone and its properties by Capt. S. W. Dewey, one of the most intelligent mineralogists of the country, which we regret that we have not room to publish. This gentleman, after a careful investigation of the stone, and all the facts connected with its use, is thoroughly convinced of its invaluable qualities, and earnestly desires that they should be placed before the world.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

["The Mad Stone" is an "old institution"—and many do not agree with "Capt. Dewey" as to its virtues.]
Catholic Church and Slave Question.
The Archbishop and Bishops of the Catholic church, who recently assembled in provincial council in Baltimore, have issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of that denomination. Among other subjects to which it refers is the slavery question. We make the following extract:

The peaceful and conservative character of our principles, which are adapted to every form of government and every state of society, has been tested and made manifest in the great political struggles that have agitated the country on the subject of domestic slavery. Although history plainly testifies that the church has always befriended the poor and laboring classes, and effectually procured the mitigation of the evils attached to servitude, until through her mild influence passed away from the nations of Europe, yet she has never established an order or society for the peace of society by following the teachings of philanthropy.

Faithful to the teachings and example of the apostles, she has always taught servants to obey their masters, not serving to the eye merely, but as to Christ, and in His name she commands masters to treat their servants with humanity and justice, reminding them that they also have a Master in heaven. We have not, therefore, found it necessary to modify our teaching with a view of adapting it to local circumstances. Among us there has been no agitation on this subject. Our clergy have wisely abstained from all interference with the judgment of the faithful, which should be free from all questions of polity and social order, within the limits of the doctrine and law of Christ. We exhort you, venerable brethren to pursue this course so becoming "the ministers of Christ." Let the dead bury their dead. Leave to worldly men the cares and anxieties of political partisanship, the struggles for ascendancy, and the mortifications of disappointed ambition. Do not, in any way, identify the interests of our holy faith with the fortune of any party; but, preaching peace and good will to all mankind, study only to win to truth the deluded children of error, and to merit the confidence of your flocks, so that, becoming all to all, you may gain all to Christ.

Corn Cultivation.
The following was handed us a day or two since by Mr. John Atkins, of this place, an experienced farmer, which, he says, has been the result of his observations.

"Plant corn deep and cover deep—throwers can't pull it up, and it will stand a drought much better. Run a double plough, with the bar next the corn as near as possible, completely covering all the grass in the bulk; if followed with a good hoeing, the crop will make in good land. It will be better, however, to run a cultivator over the bulk, and throw it out with small ploughs. This is opposed by the Graham practice."—*Orange Chronicle.*

N HDS. P. R. AND N. O. SUGAR, 12 bbls. N O M. LANSSES, for sale by my 22 PEERY, PENNYBAKER & CO.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Eighth Day.—Dr. Van Rensselaer presented a report from the committee on the subject of the Centennial celebration of the reunion of the Synods of New York and Philadelphia in 1758, deeming it proper to adopt a minute relating to that interesting and important event. It was adopted.

The house permitted the special committee, appointed to meet the committee of the United Presbyterian Synod of Knoxville, to report. Dr. Van Rensselaer, on the part of the committee, reported that an interview had taken place between the two committees, and the terms proposed by the United Synod, as the basis of union with the assembly, were read.

Dr. Breckinridge slightly amending (by the leave of the house) the minute he had previously presented on this subject, moved its adoption, which was unanimously approved. [This minute, is in opposition to the union on the terms proposed.]

The question of continuing the conference with the Associate Reformed Synod of the South then came up, and the resolution to refer the whole subject to a committee to prepare a minute, expressive of the sense of the body, was adopted. Rev. John Englewood, Rev. I. J. Axon, and Col. J. M. Calhoun, were appointed by the moderator on this committee.

Rev. Mr. Cae, secretary of the church extension committee, presented a report of the action of the committee during the past year, of which the following is a brief summary: The receipts from all sources during the past year exceed those of the previous year nearly \$15,000. 518 churches have sent in their contributions. The amount appropriated to churches this year is nearly \$10,000 above that distributed the past year. The applications for what would have sufficed last year. The balance in the treasury at the close of last year was \$8,634.58. The receipts from April 1, 1857, to April 1, 1858, amount to \$24,741.13, the expenditures to \$24,381.03—leaving an unappropriated balance in the treasury of \$8,991.70. 76 churches have been aided in the construction of church edifices. 47 of this number cost from \$500 to \$2,500; 22 from \$2,500 to \$5,000; 19 over \$5,000. During the two and a half years the committee have been at work they have aided in the construction of 205 church edifices. The work of the committee, it is evident, has been among the poor. The committee have been aided by 450 organized churches, which have no houses of worship. The average contribution to a needy church has been \$100.—The operations of the committee have been conducted without collecting agents or a corps of salaried officers.

The proposition of Dr. Breckinridge to publish a new commentary on the Bible, was referred to the next Assembly.

A motion to direct the board of publication to publish more extensively in the German language, after some debate, was lost, as being too expensive for the present financial ability of the board.

Results of the Religious Revivals.

The fruits of the religious revivals have in length been reduced to statistical demonstration—embodied in a little publication called "The Message,"—for advance proof sheets, of which the editors of the Express are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Derby & Jackson. How far the religious experiences of men and women are susceptible of such mathematical treatment, it does not become us to say; but, relying upon the official returns before us, it may not be uninteresting to the general reader to recapitulate some of the more noticeable features.

Returns are given of the exact number of conversions in every State of the Union up to the 1st of the present month,—and these are recapitulated thus:

Maine.....	2,670	Missouri.....	2,027
New Hampshire.....	1,376	Kentucky.....	2,666
Vermont.....	770	Tennessee.....	1,666
Massachusetts.....	6,254	Del. Columbia.....	93
Rhode Island.....	1,331	Delaware.....	179
Connecticut.....	4,799	Maryland.....	1,806
New York.....	16,674	Virginia.....	1,095
New Jersey.....	6,925	North Carolina.....	558
Pennsylvania.....	6,752	South Carolina.....	127
Ohio.....	8,019	Georgia.....	250
Illinois.....	10,490	Alabama.....	232
Indiana.....	4,775	Florida.....	25
Michigan.....	3,081	Mississippi.....	135
Wisconsin.....	4,967	Texas.....	27
Iowa.....	2,179	California.....	50
Minnesota.....	508		
Total.....	96,216		

Ninety-six thousand two hundred and sixteen souls won over to Christ and Religion, is certainly something over which the angels in heaven, as well as men upon earth, may rejoice. And yet when we reflect that there are some twenty-four millions of people in this Union of ours, one can only lament that, after all, so much energy and zeal, and enthusiasm, have been required to accomplish comparatively so little.